

**In the Specification**

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 13 (beginning at line 15) with the following:

A spectrum of the optical signal generated in this way is shown in figure 2A.[.]. The spectrum comprises a relatively broad fluorescence background (FBG) and relatively narrow Raman bands (RB). The x-axis of figure 2A denotes the wavelength shift with respect to the 785 nm of the excitation by light source 1 in wave numbers, the y-axis of figure 2A denotes the intensity in arbitrary units. The x-axis corresponds to zero intensity. The wavelength and the intensity of the Raman bands, i. e. the position and the height, is indicative for the type of analyte as is shown in the example of figure 2B for the analyte glucose which was dissolved in a concentration of in water.

Please replace the last paragraph on page 13 (beginning at line 27), and continuing onto page 14, with the following:

Because blood comprises many compounds each having a certain spectrum which may be as complex as that of figure 2B, the analysis of the spectrum of the optical signal is relatively complicated. The optical signal is sent to the optical analysis system 20 according to the invention where the optical signal is analyzed by a MOE which weights the optical signal by a weighting function shown e.g. schematically in figure 3. The weighting function of figure 3 is designed for glucose in blood. It comprises a positive part P and a negative part N. The positive part P and the negative part N each comprise in this example more than one spectral band.